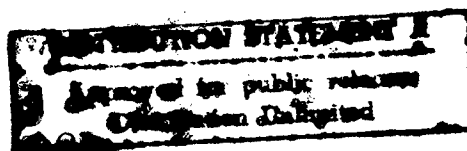


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8 AUGUST 1989



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CONTENTS

8 AUGUST 1989

CHINA

Spokesman Confirms Border Troop Talks With USSR To Begin *[Hong Kong AFP 3 Aug]* 1

EAST EUROPE

CZECHOSLOVAKIA

Tank Regiment Begins Dismantling in South Bohemia *[CTK 1 Aug]* 2

GERMAN DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC

CSBM Chief Delegate Critiques Latest NATO Proposal *[ADN 19 Jul]* 2

Soviet Announcement on Reduced Scale of Exercises Reported
[NEUES DEUTSCHLAND 24 Jul] 3

U.S. B-2 Called 'Pure First-Strike Weapon' *[G. Leuschner; East Berlin Radio 24 Jul]* 3

Support Expressed for Soviet Test Ban Appeal *[ADN 2 Aug]* 3

HUNGARY

Concern Expressed Over 'Danger' from Romanian IRBM's 4

Foreign Minister Horn Comments *[Hamburg DER SPIEGEL 24 Jul]* 4

Contingency Plan on Possible Attack
[W. Stanzl, T. Mayer; Vienna DER STANDARD 31 Jul] 4

ROMANIA

Delegate Addresses Geneva Disarmament Conference 5

Romanian Chief Delegate Speaks *[AGERPRES 26 Jul]* 5

More on Delegate's Address *[AGERPRES 27 Jul]* 5

Daily Views Helsinki Final Act Anniversary *[R. Bogdan; SCINTEIA 1 Aug]* 6

LATIN AMERICA

ARGENTINA

Italian Missile Experts Implicated in Condor-2 IRBM Project *[Rome ANSA 31 Jul]* 8

NEAR EAST & SOUTH ASIA

INDIA

Defense Minister Pant Says Agni IRBM Development 'Indigenous' *[Delhi Radio 24 Jul]* 9

SYRIA

China To Supply 'Undefined Number' of M-9 IRBM's *[Manama WAKH 31 Jul]* 9

SOVIET UNION

United States Accused of Chemical, Biological Warfare Plans [D. Leshchenko, L. Chernousko; <i>AVIATSIYA I KOSMONAVTIKA Feb</i>]	10
Commentary on Israeli Development of IRBM's, Space Weapons [V. Golubyev; <i>KRASNAYA ZVEZDA 7 Jul</i>]	12
Votkinsk Producing Automated Lines for Agro-Industry [Yu. Shatalov; <i>SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA 21 Jul</i>]	14
Reports on Defense Minister Yazov's Trip to Britain Links Conventional, Battlefield Nuclear Arms [C. Miller; <i>London PRESS ASSOCIATION 25 Jul</i>]	14
Seeks Nuclear No-First-Use Pledge [C. Miller; <i>London PRESS ASSOCIATION 28 Jul</i>]	15

WEST EUROPE

FEDERAL REPUBLIC OF GERMANY

NATO Said Modernizing Nuclear Arms in FRG [DPA 31 Jul]	16
SPD's Scheer Decries U.S., NATO Nuclear Arms Plans [FRANKFURTER ALLGEMEINE 2 Aug]	16

Spokesman Confirms Border Troop Talks With USSR To Begin

*HK0308030889 Hong Kong AFP in English
0253 GMT 3 Aug 89*

[Text] Beijing, Aug 3 (AFP)—China confirmed Thursday talks with the Soviet Union would open on the demilitarization of their common borders, a point agreed at the Sino-Soviet summit here in May, without specifying when they would be held.

A Foreign Ministry spokesman said: "The Chinese and the Soviet sides will conduct negotiations on the reduction of troops stationed along the border areas. The specific time will be fixed by the two sides through consultations."

The Soviet news agency TASS said Monday that the talks would be held in Moscow in November along with a fourth round of negotiations on the demarcation of the common borders.

Foreign Ministers Eduard Shevardnadze of the Soviet Union and Qian Qichen of China reached agreement on the talks Sunday in Paris where both were attending the international conference on Cambodia, TASS said in a report from the French capital.

Soviet leader Mikhail Gorbachev proposed opening talks on troop reductions at the Sino-Soviet summit here from May 15-18 that normalized bilateral relations after a 30-year rift.

At the time Mr. Gorbachev had said that "only border guards" would be maintained along the 7,500 kilometre (4,700 mile) border.

The parallel border demarcation negotiations will be the fourth in a series that resumed in 1987. They had broken off in 1979 when Soviet troops intervened in Afghanistan.

CZECHOSLOVAKIA

Tank Regiment Begins Dismantling in South Bohemia

*LD0108141889 Prague CTK in English
1343 GMT 1 Aug 89*

[Text] Ceske Budejovice, South Bohemia, Aug 1 (CTK)—Gradual dismantling of a tank regiment of the Czechoslovak People's Army started here Tuesday. On the basis of a statement of the Council of State defence, the regiment will be excluded from the Army combat forces as from August 1.

The tanks will be liquidated, the material will be stored and the troops will be transferred either to the reserve forces or the newly set up Army building units.

The liquidation of the regiment is a contribution to the creation of a zone of confidence, cooperation and good neighbourly relations on the line of contact between the Warsaw Treaty and NATO states.

The barracks will be at the disposal of the newly set up building units of the Army.

GERMAN DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC

CSBM Chief Delegate Critiques Latest NATO Proposal

*LD1907125889 East Berlin ADN International Service
in German 1005 GMT 19 Jul 89*

[Text] Vienna (ADN)—The development so far of the Vienna negotiations on conventional forces and confidence- and security-building measures in Europe has been evaluated as generally positive by all those involved, after the conclusion of the second round of negotiations last week. "The basis for this is clearly the comparison between the starting position at the beginning of the negotiations and what had been achieved by mid-July," explained Ambassador Klaus-Dieter Ernst, head of the GDR delegation, in an interview with ADN.

The ambassador recalled that in May the Warsaw Pact had submitted detailed proposals for substantial cuts in tanks, artillery, armored combat vehicles, combat aircraft and helicopters, and troop strength.

"The delegations of the NATO countries were very surprised at the concreteness of the proposals, the determination to abolish existing imbalances, and also the visible readiness of the socialist states to compromise," said Ambassador Ernst. "At the beginning, the NATO countries tried to negotiate on tanks, artillery, and armored combat vehicles only. This untenable position was abandoned by the NATO summit in Brussels at the end of May, and readiness in principle to negotiate on combat aircraft and helicopters and troop strength was also declared. Thus a considerable approximation in the basic positions of the countries of the two alliances was

achieved, and this had a positive impact on subsequent negotiations. Working groups were formed to begin very detailed and intensive work on very difficult problems. It was finally possible, in the working groups, to formulate initial—of course very general—clauses for a future agreement.

In spite of the positive evaluation, of course, we should not lose sight of the fact that the drawing up of an agreement is as yet only in the initial stages. Ambassador Ernst continued. "The approximations in important matters and the agreement of a few clauses are counterbalanced by many unsolved problems."

The new proposal which the NATO countries submitted on the last day of the negotiations solidified the readiness, publicly announced at the Brussels NATO summit, to include U.S. combat aircraft, helicopters, and troop strength in any agreement on reductions. "This proposal does not, therefore, contribute anything new, but it is important nevertheless because it conveys greater clarity on NATO's concrete negotiating position. Its submission in July was welcomed by the socialist countries, since it means that the negotiations at the beginning of the third round on 7 September can be continued without any great loss of time. Without forestalling a necessary examination of the proposal, a first glance at the NATO proposal shows that it does not iron out any of the differences between the two sides which have emerged during the negotiations to date," explained the head of the GDR delegation.

"NATO would like, for example, to have aircraft forces counted in such a way that its numerical superiority in combat aircraft remains untouched," Klaus-Dieter Ernst continued. "The weapons in depots should not, according to NATO, be included in the envisioned regional ceilings. Thus the major military equipment for around six U.S. divisions in the FRG would not be included in calculations. This would mean that NATO could concentrate up to 60 percent of its arms potential mainly in the FRG. Finally, NATO is opposed to clear commitments on reducing troop strengths of the forces of all participants. There is a whole series of further questions to which NATO gives no response. Clearly, there remains a great deal to be done, even after the NATO proposal."

In order to reach initial agreements next year in Vienna, "a constructive approach from all participants" is required. This is made clear in the declaration of the Political Consultative Committee of the Warsaw Pact countries. "This means—based on the recognition that security can only be guaranteed jointly—that solutions must be sought together, taking into account the legitimate security interests of all those involved. This requires intensive work during the negotiations and in the 'homework' during the pauses in negotiations. But it requires, in particular, political decisions for joint security and against all attempts to gain unilateral military advantage. As far as the Warsaw Pact countries are

concerned," the ambassador concluded "they will negotiate promptly and purposefully. They will do all in their power to reach initial agreements by 1990. But there can be no doubt: It will not be easy and success depends on all those involved."

Soviet Announcement on Reduced Scale of Exercises Reported

AU2507141989 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND
in German 24 Jul 89 p 1

[ADN report: "USSR Defense Ministry on Withdrawal of Soviet Troops From the GDR and the Hungarian People's Republic"]

[Text] Moscow (ADN)—The withdrawal of Soviet troops from the GDR and the Hungarian People's Republic is taking place in line with the decision of the Soviet Government on the reduction of USSR Armed Forces, the USSR Defense Ministry announced on Saturday [22 July]. At the same time, the units are being given a new structure which corresponds to the defensive requirements of the Soviet military doctrine. In this connection, changes in the plan for the USSR's military activities in 1989, which have to be announced, have been made and the overall number of personnel who will participate in the announced troop exercises has been reduced:

- fewer than 13,000 Army members, instead of the planned 25,000 men, and fewer than 300 tanks will be used in the exercises on the GDR's territory in September;
- about 11,000 instead of 13,000 men will be used in the exercises in the Hungarian People's Republic in October;
- about 1,500 men instead of 3,500 will participate in the exercises of airborne troops in the Baltic military district;
- about 13,000 men instead of 16,500 men will be used in the exercises in the CSSR in September and October.

The ministry announced that all CSCE states will receive timely information about the changes in the USSR's military activities, which have to be announced.

U.S. B-2 Called 'Pure First-Strike Weapon'

LD2507195589 East Berlin Domestic Service in German 1709 GMT 24 Jul 89

[Guenther Leuschner commentary on the "Die Welt Gestern, Heute und Morgen" program]

[Excerpts] [passage omitted] The new U.S. bomber currently under discussion is technologically a pure first-strike weapon, designed for a surprise attack. How does that project fit in with the Vienna and Geneva negotiations? It seems it does not fit at all. Its implementation would mean no reduction of the U.S. offensive capability; rather an enhancement. Whoever spends vast sums

for such a project today—irrespective of a budgetary deficit—how will he convert his air force into a pure defensive force tomorrow? That contradiction is the actual essence of the problem, demonstrating the U.S. disarmament policy's ambiguity. Though Washington is prepared to include fighter aircraft in the Vienna negotiations after having hesitated for a very long time, thus being willing to reduce the number of weapons in fields where the West has a lead according to INTERNATIONAL HERALD TRIBUNE, it is nevertheless planned that the role of the air force as an offensive force should remain. Only such plans can give meaning to that grim struggle for the B-2 bomber.

To reach that goal, there were obviously even manipulations in the West. When NATO 1 and ½ weeks ago presented its proposal in Vienna to reduce the number of its fighter aircraft in Europe to 5,400 planes, calling that a 150 percent reduction from its current level, it became evident that those figures could not be correct—for it was really in Autumn 1988 that NATO asserted in official documents that it owned only 4,500 such planes, which is some 2,000 less than recently stated. [passage omitted]

Even more wondrous than what I just mentioned may be the fact that but for that newspaper [INTERNATIONAL HERALD TRIBUNE] nobody else in the West noticed that fake. Imagine something similar had happened somewhere else. In that connection, such cheating is not going to create confidence. [passage omitted]

Support Expressed for Soviet Test Ban Appeal

LD0208213189 East Berlin ADN International Service
in German 1638 GMT 2 Aug 89

[Text] Berlin (ADN)—The GDR supports the appeal by the USSR Supreme Soviet to the U.S. Congress for a moratorium on nuclear explosions and a complete halt to all nuclear weapons tests as a fresh and timely step.

The deputy spokesman of the GDR Foreign Ministry, Dr Denis Ruh, told ADN today that the proposals and initiatives contained in the appeal could provide an impetus for approaching the goal of a world free of nuclear weapons.

Jointly with the other Warsaw Pact states, the GDR regards a general and complete ban on nuclear weapons tests—as reiterated in July at the Bucharest meeting of the Warsaw Pact Political Consultative Committee—as a paramount task.

A halt to the tests would make a decisive contribution to ending the arms race in the nuclear sphere, would prevent its extension to space, and effectively promote the continuation of the nuclear disarmament process.

HUNGARY

Concern Expressed Over 'Danger' from Romanian IRBM's

Foreign Minister Horn Comments

AU2507073689 Hamburg DER SPIEGEL in German
24 Jul 89 p 99

[Text] Hungary feels threatened by the "Condor" intermediate-range missiles which Romania's dictator Nicolae Ceausescu has acquired with German and Argentine help and intends to deploy against the socialist neighbors. Even though Hungary's Foreign Minister Gyula Horn "does not yet see any concrete military threat," he warns against "underestimating the danger." If a small country acquires offensive weapons just at the time when the superpowers are reducing their intermediate-range missiles, this has a destabilizing effect on all of Europe. If the missiles are indeed deployed, Hungary has to take corresponding steps in the interest of its security, Horn said. The background to the escalating conflict between the socialist neighbors lies in the tensions following the persecution of the Hungarian minority in Romania, which have already caused a mass exodus. In addition, Romania has protested against U.S. President Bush's visit to Budapest and the rehabilitation of the executed Hungarian Premier Imre Nagy. At the last Warsaw Pact conference in Bucharest at the beginning of July, Ceausescu allegedly threatened Hungary with war. Therefore, the Hungarian opposition has given up its demand for Hungary's withdrawal from the Warsaw Pact: The alliance might be the only protection against the raving neighbor.

Contingency Plan on Possible Attack

AU3107121189 Vienna DER STANDARD
in German 31 Jul 89 p 3

[Report by Werner Stanzl and Thomas Mayer:
"Budapest: Attack by Romania Not Inconceivable"]

[Excerpts] Budapest/Vienna—The Hungarian Government, "in its political responsibility for the fate of the nation, cannot rule out the possibility of an armed confrontation with Romania," DER STANDARD has learned from sources within the Central Committee of the Hungarian Socialist Workers Party, MSZMP. For this reason, the state and party leadership, in a secret session in November 1988, called on the military leaders to work out a strategic plan on the relative force capabilities "with sand-table exercises" between Romania and Hungary.

One military and one political aspect were particular causes of concern: The border between Hungary and Romania is completely unfortified, and Bucharest is not even willing "to listen" to Hungary's concerns.

This was confirmed by the director of the Foreign Policy Institute, Laszlo Tolany, in a report published in Budapest at the weekend [29-30 July].

Case Analysis

The case analysis was commissioned without any "topical reference," but it was classified as urgent. The result was published in February by the military leadership and has revealed a striking military inferiority of our neighbor Hungary.

Thus, the Romanian Army comprises 171,000 men, whereas the Hungarians have a regular army of 106,000 men. In addition to that, the Romanians have a 300,000-strong militia, whereas the Hungarian paramilitary workers militia has 60,000 members, and Romania has 380 combat aircraft, whereas Hungary has only 113. The Romanians are in a position to attack east Hungarian targets with 30 "Luna M" missiles, and Budapest with 18 R-17 missiles.

The Security-Political and Foreign Policy Department of the Prime Minister's Office of the Hungarian Government quoted the same figures in the latest edition of the Budapest weekly HVG [expansion unknown].

As DER STANDARD was able to find out on Saturday night [29 July], the Hungarian party and state leadership hinted at the "hypothesis of an armed attack by Romania on Hungary" during the past few months and weeks in talks with all neighboring countries. Besides Austria and Romania, Hungary's neighbors are the CSSR, Yugoslavia, and the Soviet Union. These countries had not shown any interest, according to information received by DER STANDARD. "Hungary is once again completely alone," our informant stated.

Austrian Defense Minister Lichal told DER STANDARD in this connection: The competent authority in Austria "is certainly the Foreign Ministry and the foreign minister. Talks have probably already been held, and protests have been lodged with Romania against the destruction of the villages and the nonobservance of human rights, and so on." What he personally finds striking is that international disarmament and detente is accompanied by an "increasing significance" of nationality issues, which might trigger conflicts. [passage omitted]

Hungary's efforts, aimed at a rejection of Bucharest's wishes for the modernization of its arsenals by means of Soviet devices failed as well. Moscow hinted that there are agreements and obligations resulting from the Warsaw Pact, "which cannot simply be ignored...because of purely hypothetical fears on the part of Hungary." [passage omitted]

ROMANIA

Delegate Addresses Geneva Disarmament Conference

Romanian Chief Delegate Speaks

AU2607093689 Bucharest AGERPRES in English
0903 GMT 26 Jul 89

["The Liquidation of Nuclear Weapons—A Major Imperative for Peoples' Peace and Security"—AGERPRES headline]

[Text] Geneva, AGERPRES, 26/7/1989—Taking the floor during the plenary session of the Conference on Disarmament under way in Geneva which debates, among other things, questions related to the halting of the arms race and a passage to nuclear disarmament, the banning of nuclear tests, of chemical, radiological and other weapons of mass destruction, the prevention of space militarization and the elaboration of a global disarmament programme, the Romanian representative referred to the results of the proceedings so far assessing them as modest despite the efforts made. That is why the conference must intensify its work and pass on to basic examination and negotiations on all the priority items in the agenda. Though there is ever more talk about the need for a new-type approach to questions regarding international security and disarmament, the concept of "nuclear deterrence" continues to underlie some states' military theories. Substantial measures for the reduction and, ultimately, the elimination of nuclear weapons must succeed each other at a faster pace so that mankind may hope it will enter the next millennium without such a menace that places its existence in jeopardy. Current developments show that simultaneous action should be taken along several lines both for the denuclearization of Europe, a 50-percent cut in the strategic weapons of the USSR and the USA and for the cessation of all nuclear tests, the speaker pointed out.

Romania takes part alongside the Warsaw Treaty and NATO countries and other European states in the Vienna negotiations on a radical reduction of conventional weapons under a strict international control, and is determined to contribute to the conclusion of an accord as soon as possible. Romania, the speaker further said, states resolutely for an at least 50-percent reduction of like arms and the striking of a balance between the two blocs apt to exclude any possibility of military aggression. Romania also is for the reduction of military spending by at least 50 percent in a first stage, the financial means thus saved being used to settle various economic and social problems in the respective countries as well as to back developing states.

In conclusion the Romanian representative shows that, as President Nicolae Ceausescu recently underlined, his country is fully determined to take an active part in the achievement of disarmament, and the establishment of new-type international relations apt to exclude the use and threat of force.

More on Delegate's Address

AU2707075289 Bucharest AGERPRES in English
0712 GMT 27 Jul 89

["Romanian Chief Delegate's Address to Disarmament Conference"—AGERPRES headline]

[Text] Geneva, AGERPRES, 27/7/1989—Taking the floor, during the Disarmament Conference in Geneva, the Romanian chief delegate referred, in his capacity as representative of the host country, to the documents endorsed by the 7-8 July Bucharest meeting of the Political Consultative Committee of the Warsaw Treaty states. He showed that both the communique and the document titled "For a Stable and Secure Europe, Free of Nuclear and Chemical Weapons, for a Substantial Cut in the Armed Forces, Armaments and Military Spending" called upon all the NATO countries and the other states of the world to take joint action for the assertion of a new policy of peace and collaboration, of full equality of rights apt to guarantee all nations' free and independent development.

As for security and stability in Europe, the speaker stressed that, according to the documents adopted in Bucharest, their key problem would be to cut troops and conventional weapons, to diminish and ultimately liquidate tactical nuclear armaments, and to build up confidence on the continent.

The Bucharest documents remind us that the promotion of a policy of security, mutual understanding and collaboration among states require rigorous observance of the principles of national independence and sovereignty, equal rights, non-interference in internal affairs, unconditional renunciation of force and the threat of force, the settlement of interstate differences by peaceful means exclusively, each people's right to freely choose its development path, the strict observance of territorial and political reality, the inviolability of present frontiers and the territorial integrity of states, the application of all the principles of the UN Charter, of the Helsinki Final Act and of other generally acknowledged norms of international relations, the speaker said.

The central aim of the Warsaw Treaty states' efforts is to ensure stability in Europe, assert new-type relations on the continent based on the elimination of confrontation, the building up of confidence and good-neighbourliness, on the participation of all countries and peoples in the resolution of the urgent problems of this continent, the speaker said in conclusion.

Daily Views Helsinki Final Act Anniversary
AU0308165689 Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian
1 Aug 89 p 4

[Radu Bogdan article: "For a United Europe of Free and Independent Nations"]

[Text] In the context of the constant efforts made by Socialist Romania and President Nicolae Ceausescu to secure the necessary foreign conditions of peace required by the construction of the comprehensively developed socialist society in our country, a primary place is taken by actions and strivings to develop cooperation and strengthen security in Europe. The ultimate goal—in accordance with the requirements of the new way of political thinking and action—is to build a united Europe by observing the social system, independence, and sovereignty of each nation on the continent. This is the profound aspiration of the Romanian people and of the other European nations, and a vital prerequisite for the future of the whole mankind.

A review of the 14 years since the signing of the Helsinki Final Act at summit level on 1 August 1975 clearly shows the important role played by Romania in this evolutionary process and in initiating the process of normalization of inter-European relations, promoting the cause of security and peace, and asserting a spirit of understanding and cooperation on the continent. In this respect, the European chronicles take note of Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu's internationally acknowledged contribution to crystallizing the very concept of European security—a real security, conceived as a system of firm pledges from all states and of concrete measures conducive to eliminating the use and threat of force, a system which can offer guarantees to all countries that they need not fear any acts of aggression, and which can facilitate fruitful and mutually advantageous cooperation among all nations on the continent.

Recalling the content of the Helsinki Final Act—a most important document which is rightly considered as a true "Charter of Europe"—it is worthwhile mentioning the numerous Romanian contributions to its drafting. One should consistently and unflinchingly implement the new principles of interstate relations—which lie at the basis of this document and for whose general dissemination and implementation our country has been carrying out a vast activity—such as: full equality of rights, respect for national independence and sovereignty, non-interference in the domestic affairs of other states, nonuse of force and the threat of force, mutual advantage, and observance of each nation's right to choose its socioeconomic development path. To this end, our country has made steady efforts to promote the road opened up in Helsinki and to develop the process of security, cooperation, and understanding on the continent, thus making many constructive contributions at subsequent all-European meetings.

As the Romanian president said in his recent interview to the Spanish newspaper ABC, while the signatory states have taken certain general steps to implement the Final Act, there is still much left to be done to apply its basic provisions on security, disarmament, and economic and scientific-technical cooperation, these being basic prerequisites of the Helsinki documents.

Of course, the top priority is to eliminate the danger of a nuclear and conventional war and to achieve disarmament, without which one cannot conceive of true and lasting security for the European countries. Therefore, Socialist Romania and President Nicolae Ceausescu have advanced many proposals and initiatives in all these years and have made and continue to make steady efforts to attain this important target, on which mankind's very survival and progress depend. The documents adopted by the recent Bucharest meeting of the Warsaw Pact's Political Consultative Committee—particularly the document entitled "For a Stable and Secure Europe Without Nuclear and Chemical Weapons. For a Substantial Reduction in the Armed Forces, Armaments, and Military Expenditures"—emphasize the determination of the socialist Warsaw Pact member countries to take firm steps to achieve disarmament, primarily nuclear disarmament, and to ensure peace in Europe and throughout the world. In this spirit, as the party secretary general said in his recent speech to the big mass rally in Constanta Municipality, Romania speaks out for the rapid attainment of an agreement at the Vienna talks on conventional arms reduction, and for proceeding to reduce military expenditures by at least 50 percent, so as to create conditions for the allocation of appropriate funds to solve many social problems in various countries, and also help the developing countries.

It is all the more necessary to now refocus on the principles and provisions of the Helsinki Final Act, as there have been certain attempts of late to distort the sense and spirit of this document. In this respect, one can say that, compared with the Helsinki Final Act, which marked an important point in Europe's political life, the latest all-European meeting in Vienna has marked a step backward, due to the attempts of certain states to modify and reinterpret the principles laid down by the 1975 summit. This was particularly obvious in the attempt to use the humanitarian theme for diversion purposes, with some states assuming the right to teach lessons to others and pass judgement on the situation in a given country. At the same time, the meeting's document failed to accordingly include, as binding pledges for all states, certain proposals on a number of real humanitarian problems such as: finding jobs for all citizens, primarily for the young generation; eliminating unemployment; ensuring the professional training and raising the education level of young people; satisfying the housing requirements of all society's members; and eliminating socioeconomic inequalities between men and women. On the other hand, under the pretext of the so-called concern for human rights and religious freedoms, the document includes provisions which run counter to the principles

and spirit of the Final Act and to the realities of our age, and which can pave the way to interference in the domestic affairs of other states and the violation of national independence and sovereignty. Likewise, the document contains provisions which actually stimulate emigration and encourage the brain drain, thus harming the socioeconomic interests of nations, particularly the lesser developed ones.

At the same time, one cannot overlook the increasing attempts of late to interfere in the domestic affairs of the socialist countries, with the obvious goal of destabilizing the situation in these countries and poisoning the political climate in Europe and the rest of the world. Such attempts at destabilizing the situation in some socialist countries and other inducements to adopt certain capitalist forms are in flagrant contradiction to the policy of detente and cooperation. Therefore, our country has consistently emphasized the imperative requirement to understand the necessity of renouncing the old policy of subversion, diversion, and all kinds of interference in the affairs of other states. Those circles which claim for themselves the right to decide what is good or bad in a given country should better realize that there are many problems to be solved in their own countries and that the first duty of any state is to ensure a free and dignified life for its people.

The united edifice of Europe, as foreshadowed in the Helsinki Final Act, must be built on the foundation of both security and cooperation, which are the "pillars" of such a historically important structure for the continent's nations. In the spirit of this concept, Romania has worked and continues to take consistent steps to broadly develop such a comprehensive cooperation in the economic, scientific-technical, cultural, and environmental spheres. Life has shown that the implementation of security goals in Europe can only be achieved if one proceeds from the reality of the existence of a great diversity in Europe—socialist, capitalist, big, medium-sized, and small states at various development stages, which belong to the two military blocks or are neutral and nonaligned. Recently, there has been much talk about various integration projects. In this respect, our country believes that the existence of some supranational bodies, as advocated by various circles, will not be

able to ensure a Europe of free and independent nations; on the contrary, sooner or later it will lead to the loss of their independence and freedom. In Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu's concept, a united Europe must not mean a regimented Europe with a barrack-like system, where the continent's policy is decided in a given capital city; its policy should be jointly decided on by all European nations, regardless of social system or whether they are big, medium-sized, or small. In this respect, Romania works for Europe's unity within the framework of diverse systems, by preserving the existence of free and independent states, for a Europe united in its socioeconomic development, a Europe of science, culture, peace, and equal cooperation with other nations in the world.

Consistently working for the establishment of a durable system of security on the continent, our party and state are constantly emphasizing the need to always remember the lessons of history and give a firm riposte to the revival of neofascist and revanchist forces. The European peoples, who took the heaviest toll in World War II, cannot and do not have the right to forget that the tolerance, concessions, and attitude of capitulation shown toward fascism have facilitated its ascent and allowed it to unleash the worst slaughter in the history of mankind. There is no people in Europe which did not dearly pay, to a greater or lesser extent, for this attitude of tolerance toward fascism and for the lack of unity in the struggle against fascism and war. Therefore, Romania believes that one should take a firm stand against the reactivation of various neofascist, antisemitic, and nationalist-chauvinistic forces. The lessons of history, the party secretary general said, oblige us to intensify the struggle of nations to repel fascism and all forms of man's exploitation, for a policy of equal cooperation among all European and world nations; these lessons oblige us to intensify the struggle of overall disarmament, primarily for the elimination of nuclear weapons.

In keeping with its principled position, as the party secretary general and president of the Republic said, Socialist Romania will continue to take steps to promote constructive cooperation among the signatories of the Helsinki Final Act, in a spirit of great responsibility for the future of the European continent, a future of peace, complete security, understanding, and cooperation.

ARGENTINA

Italian Missile Experts Implicated in Condor-2 IRBM Project

AU3107113889 Rome ANSA
inEnglish1033 GMT 31 Jul 89

[Text] (ANSA) Rome, July 31—Nine Italians have been implicated in an international ring which trafficked in military technology for the "Condor 2" project, new land-to-land missiles capable of carrying nuclear warheads and which are being built in Argentina.

The nine are missile experts and technicians who formerly worked for the Fiat Group's Snia Company. Rome judges have them under investigation on charges of illegal arms dealing.

After having taken part in the development of "Condor 1," a rocket commissioned in 1981 by Argentina for weather purposes, the nine employees left Snia to create six companies (3 in Rome and 3 in Lazio) and to transform the rocket into a ballistics missile, earning big profits for themselves in doing so, according to the Milan paper IL GIORNALE Sunday.

Egypt and Iraq were both interested in the "Condor 2" program, according to both IL GIORNALE and CORRIERE DELLA SERA. Through an intricate web of contracts, the six companies worked with 13 other foreign companies involved in the manufacture of missile parts. One of the companies was in West Germany, another in Switzerland, and another in Monaco.

The missile components were passed off as mechanical parts and, having got past Argentina's customs points, were gathered together at Cordoba where they were assembled.

IL GIORNALE wrote that the "Condor 2" project was born of a secret accord signed in 1984 between Egypt, Argentina, and Iraq and allowed the three nations to develop, in just a few years, a rocket capable of carrying an atomic warhead.

The paper said that it was the Italian military secret service, SISMI, which cracked open the case, after an investigation started in 1987 following tips from Israeli, U.S., British and German secret services.

INDIA

Defense Minister Pant Says Agni IRBM Development 'Indigenous'

*BK2407102089 Delhi Domestic Service in English
0830 GMT 24 Jul 89*

[Text] The defense minister, Mr K.C. Pant, has asserted that the development of intermediate-range ballistic missile, Agni, is totally an indigenous effort and no assistance was sought for this from any country. Replying to questions in the Lok Sabha today, he said that the report in the section of press in India and abroad about the assistance provided by West Germany and U.S.A. are absolutely wrong.

Answering the main question, Mr Pant said the Agni launch achieved all the objectives set for it. The minister said the Agni launch has afforded the country with the option to deliver conventional warheads with high precision at long ranges.

Replying to a question, Mr Pant said the Defense Ministry wanted to conduct this technological demonstration from the national test range at Baliapal, but due to agitation generated by misinformation, this flight had to be shifted to Chandipur on sea. He said government sanctioned over 60 lakh rupees by way of compensation to the people displaced as a result of Agni launch.

SYRIA

China To Supply 'Undefined Number' of M-9 IRBM's

*JN3107083689 Manama WAKH in Arabic
0730 GMT 31 Jul 89*

[Text] Abu Dhabi, 31 Jul (WAKH)—Press reports said here today that on 18 May, Syria signed an official agreement with China in accordance with which Syria will receive an undefined number of Chinese-made M-9 surface-to-surface ballistic missiles. Citing specialized U.S. defense sources, Abu Dhabi-based AL-ITTIHAD says that Syria's approach to obtain these 600 km-range missiles came after it was unable to obtain the new 500 km-range SS-23 missiles from the USSR because these missiles are included in the treaty on removing intermediate-range nuclear missiles between the USSR and the United States.

The newspaper said that neutral western military sources affirm that if this information proves to be correct this will constitute an important qualitative step because these missiles will provide Syria with long-range strategic deterrent capabilities and with huge devastating capabilities it did not previously possess.

United States Accused of Chemical, Biological Warfare Plans

914411750 Moscow AVIATSIYA I KOSMONAVTIKA
in Russian No 2, Feb 89 (signed to press 11 Jan 89)
pp 38-39

[Article by Candidate of Physical and Mathematical Sciences D. Leshchenko and Engr L. Chernousko: "Chemical Weapons in NATO Aggressive Plans", published under the heading "Today's World and the New Thinking" and based on materials published in the foreign press]

[Text] [letter to editor] *"It seemed that after the signing of the Soviet-American INF Treaty the arms race would be brought to a halt and the hopes of peoples for strengthening of world peace would be realized. The NATO countries, however, are engaged in a feverish search for means of compensating for their lost missiles. As was reported in the press, the United States has even commenced producing a 'supergas' binary weapon. We would like to learn the history of this issue, where chemical weapons have been employed and by whom, what is the threat of chemical warfare today, and how do things stand regarding negotiations on banning these barbaric weapons?"*

[signed] Major G. Kazakov, Captain N. Boyko

The following article by Candidate of Physical and Mathematical Sciences D. Leshchenko and Engineer L. Chernousko answers our readers' questions:

Chemistry has been serving us for many decades. It has become a regular part of our daily lives. Many industrial processes and manufacture of various products: from fountain pens and medicines to cars and airplanes—are inconceivable without chemistry. But at the same time its capabilities are being used to develop terrible weapons, which the militarists have placed in the service of their aggressive schemes.

Sad Retrospective View

As soon as chemical weapons (we emphasize—a barbaric means of mass annihilation) first appeared, people began seeking ways to ban them. At the turn of the century, in 1899, an international declaration was drawn up in The Hague, on the initiative of Russia, pertaining to banning the use of asphyxiating gases. It was signed by many leading states, with the exception of the United States and Great Britain. In 1907 a convention was adopted at The Hague, prohibiting the "use of poison or poison weapons."

Nevertheless at the outbreak of World War I these documents did not keep the Western military establishment from the temptation to use this insidious means in an attempt to gain an easy victory. In 1914, for example, French forces began using tear gas grenades, while German forces began using tear-gas-filled artillery shells. The following year Germany turned to more deadly

substances: chlorine, phosgene, and mustard gas. Since individual protective equipment did not yet exist, the results were catastrophic. More than 100,000 officers and men died from war gases, and 1.3 million men were disabled.

During the intervention against Soviet Russia, British and U.S. troops employed chemical shells and supplied them to the White Guard armies. Red Armymen and civilians died....

In the 1930's the Mussolini Fascist dictatorship employed lethal gases during the aggressive war in Abyssinia. During the war between Japan and China, 1937-1945, the Japanese militarists ruthlessly poisoned Chinese soldiers and civilians with gases.

Although Fascist Germany had stockpiled hundreds of thousands [as published] of lethal war gases, it refrained from employing them on the battlefield, fearing retaliation by the Allies. Gases were used "sporadically," however, in Poland and the Crimea, as well as on a large scale to kill millions of people in concentration camps.

These facts demonstrate that the employment of toxic chemical agents leads to the mass annihilation of human lives and is downright inhuman.

The Soviet Union and the world's peace-loving forces embarked upon and are tirelessly waging a campaign against these barbaric weapons. A Geneva Protocol banning the employment in war of choking and poisonous gases and bacteriological agents was drafted in 1925. It went into effect in 1928 and was signed by representatives of 26 countries, including the USSR. It took the United States almost 50 years to accede to this Protocol.

'Orange Death'

The aggressive war waged by U.S. imperialism in Vietnam went on for an entire decade—from 1961 to 1971. Cities, towns and villages, thousands of factories, schools, and hospitals were reduced to rubble. For the first time in the history of warfare the United States employed in this war specially manufactured herbicides and defoliants to destroy plant and animal life. The total quantity of employed chemical agents exceeded 100,000 tons. 15 different compounds were tested, until the "most effective ones" were selected. One of them (so-called Agent Orange) contains dioxin—a terrible, lethal poison 1,000 times more powerful than potassium cyanide and more toxic than nerve agents. U.S. military aircraft "sowed" approximately 57,000 tons of this "orange death." This terrible poison attacks the skin, causes paralysis, malignant tumors, and blindness. Genetic consequences are exceptionally dangerous. It is not mere happenstance that horrifying occurrences were recorded in much-suffering Vietnam: children born

without eyes, a little girl with stumps in place of legs.... More than 2 million Vietnamese suffered as a result of employment of toxic chemical agents by the U.S. military.

The U.S. barbaric chemical warfare in Indochina was also directed against nature. In South Vietnam alone 44 percent of forests and an equal percentage of cultivated land was treated with defoliants and herbicides. Scientists estimate that it will take more than 100 years for natural recovery and reestablishment of the flatland tropical forests.

According to press reports, these barbaric weapons were also used by the Transatlantic military establishment in Korea, Mozambique, and El Salvador. U.S. partners—Israel and South Africa—have also used these weapons.

It has also been noted repeatedly in the press that the United States possesses the world's largest arsenal of chemical weapons. The U.S. stockpile is estimated to total from 150 to 300 thousand tons, including 55,000 tons of the most lethal types. Scientists calculate that this is enough to wipe out the world population four times over and to make the earth unfit for life.

The Pentagon possesses approximately 3 million artillery projectiles, missiles, bombs, mortar shells, and other munitions for delivery of chemical agents. In particular, the Air Force is equipped with bombs, chemical cluster bomb dispensers, aircraft smoke tanks and airplane spray tanks, with a capacity of from 200 to 800 kg of chemical agent. Their employment by U.S. military forces is legitimated by official field manual, with the statement that at an early phase of a war strikes are to be delivered to the entire depth of the adversary's defense "with the entire package of nuclear, chemical, and conventional weapons." A U.S. Secretary of Defense directive covering the years 1985-1989 states the mission quite frankly: "Be prepared for early employment of chemical weapons." Missions involving the simulated employment of chemical weapons are also constantly being rehearsed at NATO exercises and maneuvers, especially in Western Europe.

Nevertheless the existing lethal chemical stockpile is not enough for the Pentagon. Exploiting the myth of a "Soviet military threat," it is carrying out at a feverish pace a program of large-scale "chemical rearmament" of the U.S. military.

Binary Psychosis

At the end of 1987 the United States commenced the manufacture of new-generation chemical weapons—binary munitions. The new assembly line of death is working at full capacity, and this is taking place at a time when the Soviet-U.S. INF Treaty has gone into effect and when certain progress has been noted in talks on banning chemical weapons, which are currently in their eighth year.

Just what are these weapons? The word binary means consisting of two things. Two nontoxic or low-toxicity components (comparatively harmless, an important factor for storage and transport) are carried in separate containers in an artillery projectile or bomb. Upon firing or impact the wall between the containers breaks and the components mix together and enter into a chemical reaction, forming highly toxic compounds. Even in small doses they have a highly destructive effect on the human nervous system and cause death. Consequently they are intended exclusively to kill people, leaving other objects untouched, in the manner of neutron weapons. Another danger of the Pentagon's "new product" is the fact that, by varying the chemical components, one can obtain totally unexpected types of toxic agents, including ethnic or racially-specific weapons which only kill persons of a specific race. It is not surprising that the racists in South Africa and Israel have fallen prey to this psychosis.

Bacteriological Weapons Have Been Banned, But....

From time to time one hears troubling reports from the United States about continuing projects aimed at the development and testing of biological agents for military purposes. The journal *THE BULLETIN OF THE ATOMIC SCIENTISTS* reported, for example, that appropriations for research "for purposes of chemical and biological warfare" increased by a factor of more than 5.3 just between 1980 and 1984. And here is a revelation which appeared in the *WASHINGTON POST*: at the beginning of 1988 military authorities announced construction in the Utah desert of a laboratory outfitted with the most modern equipment for developing new types of biological weapons. It "will make it possible substantially to expand not only the program of research but also testing of deadly bacteria obtained by genetic engineering." These include the disease pathogens causing anthrax, tularemia, encephalitis, and other diseases.

All this sounds like a self-admission, and yet the United States placed its signature on the Convention on Banning the Development, Manufacture, and Stockpiling of Bacteriological (Biological) and Toxin Weapons, which went into effect in 1975. More than 150 states are party to this convention, and the Pentagon should not be ignoring the will and aspirations of the peoples of the entire world.

Nor is Washington's shameful harboring of many Fascist German and imperialist Japan war criminals who had worked on the development of chemical and bacteriological weapons mere happenstance. The nerve gases Tabun and Sarin, developed by German chemists before the war, were also adopted by the U.S. military. The United States also shamelessly continued the research activities of Japan's Detachment 100, headed by war criminal General Shiro Ishii. This secret unit worked on

the development of bacteriological weapons and performed monstrous experiments on Australian, British, Chinese, Soviet, and, incidentally, American prisoners of war.

The results of this disgraceful "cooperation" soon became known to the entire world. In 1952 the Chinese newspapers published photographs of bacteriological bombs dropped by U.S. aircraft onto North Korea and northeastern China. Some of them were virtual "twins" of bombs developed in General Ishii's "death laboratory."

Scientists maintain that these weapons are no less dangerous than chemical and nuclear weapons: if a single SAC bomber delivers a strike on unprotected terrain, the effective stricken area from a single average-yield nuclear weapon would total 30 square kilometers, while the figure would be 60 for a chemical weapon and 100,000 square kilometers for a biological weapon! Is it not this "tempting" possibility that so attracts certain Pentagon officials, who are holding for dear life to these inhumane weapons, unable to give them up as is demanded by the Convention?

Two Policies—Two Programs

Delegates of more than 40 nations are in their eighth year of talks at the Geneva Disarmament Conference. The idea of the convention consists in ensuring the destruction not only of chemical weapons on a global scale but also elimination of the industrial facilities for their manufacture.

The negotiations have been impeded time and again by the U.S. side. Recently, for example, the U.S. Secretary of Defense declared that the present U.S. objective is not the ban and total destruction but rather "regulation" of chemical weapons, with only a partial reduction. Another high White House official poses the question: "Will such a convention be beneficial to the United States?"

The Soviet Union takes a fundamentally opposite position. Thanks to the efforts of the USSR, the socialist nations and a number of other countries, a certain degree of success had been achieved at the talks by the beginning of 1986. New impetus was given by a program calling for the elimination of nuclear and other weapons of mass destruction by the year 2000, a program advanced by M. S. Gorbachev. Substantial, specific steps taken by our country are also promoting progress in the talks: in April 1987 the USSR declared that it was ceasing the manufacture of chemical weapons as well as the allocation of funds for that purpose. That same year we opened the doors of a military chemical-warfare facility to the parties to the talks, demonstrating our willingness and readiness to eliminate chemical weapons.

This bold general political action will be further built upon. In order to put an end to Western speculations about an allegedly existing Soviet "chemical superiority," the Soviet Union took an unprecedented step: it announced that its chemical weapons stockpile does not exceed 50,000 tons. In addition, these weapons are to be found only on Soviet soil. Our country has ceased the export of dual-purpose chemicals [chemicals which could be used in the manufacture of chemical weapons].

Important resolutions were adopted at the International Conference on Nuclear Weapons, which was held in Paris in January of this year. The next step is to see that they are carried out.

These are the facts. They convincingly show who is in fact concerned about peace and the security of peoples and who is thinking about his own benefit and for the sake of this is refusing to give up his aggressive schemes.

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Commentary on Israeli Development of IRBM's, Space Weapons

18010838 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian
7 Jul 89 First Edition p 3

[Article by V. Golubyev: "'Shagreen Leather' Of Security"]

[Text] People in Israel have traditionally tried to justify its feverish arms race and brutal occupation of Palestinian territories primarily by citing security interests. They love to point out the vulnerability of the small state, in whose narrow littoral zone two-thirds of its population and 80 percent its industrial capacity are concentrated. In a matter of minutes or hours, they say, these areas could be reached by Arab missiles, aircraft, or armor. "We wouldn't even have time to mobilize our reservists," says one Rafi of the Israeli press service, in an effort to reinforce such claims. "Returning the Golan Heights to Syria would be like amputating a man's arm, and giving up the West Bank would mean almost certain death." Because of this "dramatic" situation, it is said, the Israelis have to make sure the country is militarily superior to each Arab country and to any combination of Arab states that allegedly dream of throwing them into the sea.

Essentially standing the cause on its head, the Swiss newspaper NEUE ZURCHER ZEITUNG asserts: "The supplying of intermediate-range missiles to neighboring Arab countries, which has become public knowledge, encourages Israel to build up its forces even more." Yet it would be more correct to say that this "buildup," which has proceeded without interruption from the moment of Israel's formation in May 1948, is in fact the very thing that has compelled the Arab countries to build up and modernize their own defense potential, to the detriment of their civilian development.

Speaking of missiles, it is Tel Aviv that has sought to break out of the pack and to be the first to expand its capability to launch "preventive" and punitive missile and bombing strikes against its neighbors, and over increasingly greater distances. According to the American press, the Shavit rocket, for example, which lofted into orbit the first Israeli spy satellite, the Ofeq-1, could be put in the class of intercontinental ballistic missiles, which are capable of delivering nuclear warheads a distance of 3,300 to 4,500 miles. Incidentally, according to the West German *Kolner Stadt-Anzeiger*, Israel now has more than 200 nuclear warheads. It's not surprising that the Arab countries have termed the launching of the Ofeq-1 a "threat to their security," especially in view of the fact that, at the same time, the Israelis conducted yet another secret test of the intermediate-range Jericho missile, which is also capable of carrying nuclear warheads. Now its designers have been given the task of increasing its range from 850 to 1,500 kilometers.

The danger confronting the Arabs is all the greater considering the fact that Israel has become the largest foreign participant in the American Strategic Defense Initiative. Its centers and industrial companies were allocated \$165 million to fulfill contracts under the program in 1988; the bulk of the money is to be spent on developing the Arrow system for intercepting intermediate-range missiles aimed at Israeli cities. In March of this year, the SDI Organization and the Israeli Ministry of Defense signed an agreement to set up a computer center for the purpose of modeling a tactical antimissile defense system designed for the Middle Eastern theater of military operations. We should add that the Ofeq-1, in addition to identifying Arab strategic installations, is capable of guiding Khetz and Barak-1 missiles to them.

Israel is also involved in a race for other weapons under the principle of "specialization and advanced technology." The intention is to always keep one step ahead of the enemy. However, since there are no precise data on the level of weapons design the enemy has attained, the "worst case scenario" invariably serves as the point of departure for Israel's own efforts. And so everything is taken to the absurd: Every "step ahead" on Israel's part compels its neighbors to build up their weapons, in order to be able to deal Israel a devastating counterblow.

According to Shif, military commentator for the Israeli newspaper *HAARETZ*, Israel, though the first to initiate the spiral of the space weapons race, will not keep its "monopoly on superiority" for long. Several Arab countries, led by Egypt, have already set about devising joint measures to counter that superiority in space. An Egyptian project to launch an Arab satellite will be financed by Saudi Arabia and Kuwait. Nor is the position of the Arab Republic of Egypt [ARE] ambiguous with respect to Israel's threats to stage strikes against other Arab countries' missile positions. U. al-Baza, the chief of the Egyptian President's political office, has declared: "Egypt will not remain a neutral observer if Israel is to undertake hostile action against any Arab country. The

ARE will come to that Arab state's assistance, using all the means at its disposal without exception." And those means, in the opinion of the Paris-based journal *ARABE*, are quite effective. "The Egyptian Army," the journal writes in part, "is the only army in the Arab world that has an excellent mastery of weapons that are produced in the most varied countries and that sometimes serve highly contradictory military doctrines... Egypt's chief success has been to integrate these diverse and seemingly dissimilar types of weapons within the framework of a single strategy."

For his part, the Kuwaiti Defense Minister has announced that his country "will soon receive from Egypt the first shipment of air-to-surface missiles." Commenting on this announcement, the newspaper *KUWAIT TIMES* notes that the ARE last year concluded two major contracts for supplying weapons to Arab countries—including Iraq, which has emerged from the Iran-Iraq conflict "with a seasoned and battle-hardened army that has an impressive array of hardware and could again pose a threat to Israel's eastern front." According to Gen D. Shomron, Chief of the Israeli General Staff, Iraq presently has 55 land divisions, and "this is more" than the number of American and Israeli divisions in the region combined.

Washington, without whose help, in the words of the London *MIDDLE EAST INTERNATIONAL*, "Israel would not survive," could also become a source of the Arabs' forced—albeit dangerous from the Israeli standpoint—arms buildup. For Tel Aviv's unreasonable policy is causing mounting discontent among American arms merchants, who are losing a great deal owing to the opposition of the Israeli lobby in the US to arms supplying to Arab countries. According to Arab, the American Congress' "negative position" has already forced Saudi Arabia, Kuwait, and Jordan to buy weapons from other Western countries. "By virtue of this single factor," the journal emphasizes, "the American military industry lost \$70 billion in 1988 alone." Great Britain, meanwhile, having intercepted Saudi Arabia's order, will supply it with weapons valued at several billion dollars—a serious blow to American industry.

American business has no intention of accepting this situation. The American press is already predicting that Saudi Arabia will ultimately succeed in buying F-15E aircraft, which the Americans consider to be the best fighter-interceptors in the world. For its part, the Reuters agency reports that if a new deal is approved by Congress, it will be the "largest purchase of American military hardware by Riyadh since Saudi Arabia bought AWACS aircraft from the US in 1981 for a total sum of \$8.5 billion." We should add that Kuwait already has American F-18 aircraft. Washington is considering supplying certain Arab countries with M-1 Abrams tanks, multiple-tube rocket launchers, F-16 and F-18 fighters, and Maverick and Sidewinder air-launched missiles.

Incidentally, non-Arab Moslem countries, in particular Turkey and Pakistan, have also expressed a readiness to supply arms to the Arabs. Turkey will supply Egypt with 40 Turkish-made F-16s this year, and Pakistan proposes to supply Arab countries with light aircraft, aerial cluster bombs, mortars, machineguns, and various types of ammunition. Figuratively speaking, then, there are enough weapons to fan the flames of the Middle Eastern fire.

This weapons buildup has been stimulated by the aggressive policies of Tel Aviv, which now needs to think about how to stop the catastrophic shrinking of the "shagreen leather" of Israel's security. Wouldn't it be better, instead of pursuing an arms race, to "pile arms," to convert military industry, and to look for political means of resolving the Middle Eastern conflict, in the interests of a world without arms and of genuine security for peoples?

Votkinsk Producing Automated Lines for Agro-Industry

18010851 Moscow SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA
in Russian 21 Jul 89 First Edition p 1

[Article by SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA correspondent Yu. Shatalov: "The 'Feya' Conquered the Missiles"]

[Text] **A defense plant has switched to producing goods for the people.**

Not long ago, few people knew about the existence of the Votkinsk Plant Production Association. In a situation of deep secrecy, formidable SS-20 missiles went into "service" from here. Now, the whole world has heard about the enterprise, and a group of American specialists located at Votkinsk is observing how our country is implementing the treaty on ending the production of medium- and shorter-range missiles.

In the shops there are more and more often conversations about conversion. In January of last year, the collective of the Votkinsk Plant Association began converting part of the production capacities to production of peaceful products.

"We didn't forget about them before either, but now there is an opportunity to produce more of them," says the association's chief engineer Yu. Chertkov. "To do this, we had to bolster our design and engineering services working on the national economy, using the specialists who were freed; open a new design bureau, which is now developing automatic lines for processing sectors; and change the nature of some of the shops."

Quite a number of problems have come up, and not all of them have been resolved yet. For instance, the designers who came to the new divisions from basic production encountered a shortage of materials for completing the civilian products. Before, everything needed was readily available.

"My job today has turned out to be just as interesting as it was before," says V. Vinikurov, a former missile assemblies engineer.

Now he heads the new division for developing various machinery for processing sectors of the agroindustrial complex. The designers began from scratch, so to speak, since the previous technical documentation was hopelessly outdated. But despite this, they have already managed to develop a powerful pasteurization and refrigerating plant for the dairy industry, unlike any in our country. It was put into series production just recently, but it has already been exhibited at the USSR VDNKh [Exhibition of USSR National Economic Achievements] and has received high marks from specialists.

The shops for producing consumer goods are also gaining momentum. Now the Votkinsk workers will send 420,000 "Feya" washing machines to the trade network, many more than in 1987. Next year, they will bring the number produced to 600,000. The popularity of the small-size household machines indicates their high quality.

As far as baby carriages are concerned, there is a great demand for them. This year trade has requested at least 300,000 carriages, 50,000 more than last year. In order to fill this order, the association management has decided to convert another machine shop to producing a new model of baby carriage.

Reports on Defense Minister Yazov's Trip to Britain

Links Conventional, Battlefield Nuclear Arms
LD2507190189 London PRESS ASSOCIATION
in English 1811 GMT 25 Jul 89

[By Charles Miller, PRESS ASSOCIATION defence correspondent]

[Text] The first Soviet defence minister to venture into the West sat rigidly in his chair, peering through his bushy eyebrows at the gathered hordes of British media today. General Dmitriy Yazov looked the part—the typical Russian features and ruddy complexion, the immaculate military uniform and the chestful of colourful braid. Even in the revolution of glasnost and perestroika, outward appearances do not change, so it was, therefore, all the more remarkable to hear this lifelong professional Soviet military man declare: "The cold war times are behind us."

Warming to his audience, he reacted with unexpected humour to poignant questions about Soviet intelligence-gathering activities in Britain.

"Your defence secretary, Mr Younger, is inviting me to see your aircraft, your aircraft carriers, your parachute regiments," he said. "We invite observers to each others' exercises and they can see what combat equipment is used. What remains a secret after that?"

There had clearly been tough but convivial talks with both Mrs Thatcher and Mr Younger on a wide variety of crucial defence issues such as chemical weapons and disarmament. Gen Yazov was clear that President Bush's proposals for cuts in conventional arms could not be met inside the proposed timetable. A major stumbling block was the proposed ceiling of 275,000 troops on each side in Central Europe.

Gen Yazov said: "Britain, France and other states have 160,000 troops in West Germany. If the figure of 275,000 does not include these, then the Soviet Union should have a larger number."

He also stressed that talks on conventional arms should include battlefield nuclear weapons—the issue which at one point earlier this year threatened NATO unity.

"Since it is on the battlefield, then it is directly connected with the troops there," he said.

Gen Yazov came with one firm set of proposals—to increase exchanges between military and defence officials at all levels.

Mr Younger said both the British and Soviet defence staffs had been instructed today to draw up a programme for increasing contacts.

"We see an expanding programme of military to military contacts at all levels" said Mr Younger. "We think they are an excellent idea and will add greatly to mutual understanding." It is expected that among the proposals will be the visit of a Soviet warship to Britain.

Earlier in the day Gen Yazov was introduced to Mr Tom King, who takes over from Mr Younger on Friday at the Ministry of Defence. Asked whether Mr Gorbachev had any personal plans for a reshuffle, Gen Yazov replied: "I was approved only several days ago—in two weeks I have not had time to compromise myself."

Seeks Nuclear No-First-Use Pledge

*LD2807131989 London PRESS ASSOCIATION
in English 1310 GMT 28 Jul 89*

[By Charles Miller, PRESS ASSOCIATION defence correspondent]

[Text] Soviet Defence Minister General Dmitriy Yazov today called on Britain, France and the United States to issue a common pledge rejecting the first use of nuclear weapons.

In an address to the Royal Institute of International Affairs in London, he warned a nuclear war would end in catastrophe without winners. And he criticised the U.S. for not wishing to outlaw nuclear weapons or even give a commitment to no first use.

"Why cannot the United States, Great Britain and France, in the new conditions which prevail, follow the Soviet example of a common pledge against first use?" he asked. Such a step would not weaken the role of nuclear weapons and would reinforce trust on all sides. "It would be good for peace to have this pledge not to use nuclear weapons first in war," he said.

When it was pointed out to Gen Yazov that the West had to retain its policy of flexible response in the face of Soviet superiority in conventional arms, he replied: "You ask this question only to put me in a difficult position."

He said the numbers of armed forces and armaments were broadly equal in NATO and the Warsaw Pact.

FEDERAL REPUBLIC OF GERMANY

NATO Said Modernizing Nuclear Arms in FRG

LD3107152589 Hamburg DPA in German
1435 GMT 31 Jul 89

[Text] Hamburg (DPA)—According to a report in STERN magazine, NATO is continuing the modernization of its nuclear weapons arsenal on German soil. The U.S. forces are at present building on NATO bases in the FRG 200 special underground bunkers for a new type of nuclear bomb (B61 MOD 3 and 4), which is to replace older models, the magazine reports in the edition due to appear on Thursday. Besides these bombs, nuclear grenades for artillery have been replaced with improved ammunition.

Both the FRG Defense Ministry and the U.S. Embassy in Bonn, with reference to the report, said they had no knowledge of the reported changes. A spokesman of the headquarters of the U.S. Forces in Europe (EUCOM) in Stuttgart said he had heard nothing about it. Moreover, it is not the task of the headquarters "to discuss weapons movements."

The STERN report says each of the 600 new bombs, which can be dropped from an altitude of only 15 meters, even above the speed of sound, has the explosive power of up to 345 kilotons of TNT [Trinitrotoluene]. They are already stored at airbases at Hahn, Ramstein, Spangdahlen, Brueggen, Laarbruch, Buechel, Lechfeld, Memmingen and Noervenich. The modernization was based on resolutions made by NATO defense ministers in Montebello, Canada in 1983.

SPD's Scheer Decries U.S., NATO Nuclear Arms Plans

AU0208105689 Frankfurt/Main FRANKFURTER
ALLGEMEINE in German 2 Aug 89 p 5

[Report by "FY": "Warning About Stepped-Up Nuclear Armament"]

[Text] Bonn, 1 August—In statements made in Bonn on Tuesday [1 August], Social Democratic Party [SPD] Bundestag Deputy Hermann Scheer, chairman of the working group on disarmament and arms control, has demanded negotiations aimed at reducing all nuclear weapons in Europe, including the French and British systems. He said that as far as nuclear artillery and short-range nuclear weapons are concerned, a zero solution must be the aim of these negotiations. For all the other nuclear weapons, in particular the British and French potentials, a reduction would have to be acceptable, so long as no global elimination of nuclear weapons could be achieved. Scheer demanded that in addition to the nuclear powers, the Soviet Union, France, Britain, and the United States, the countries where nuclear weapons are deployed should also take part in such

disarmament negotiations, which should be held in parallel with the new Vienna negotiations on conventional disarmament; on the Western side these countries are the Federal Republic, the Netherlands, Belgium, Italy, and Turkey.

Scheer connected this demand with criticism of the agreements reached at the NATO summit in Brussels in May. Above all, he assesses the fact that NATO keeps to nuclear deterrence as a return behind the obligation to which the signatory states of the Nuclear Proliferation Treaty bound themselves in 1968. In that treaty it says under Article 4 that the parties to the treaty commit themselves "to putting an end to the nuclear arms race in the near future, and to implementing nuclear disarmament." The SPD deputy said that because the summit meeting had reached understanding on how to deal with short-range nuclear weapons, there could be no talk about a comprehensive concept. He said that they had failed in particular to consider a reduction in the other nuclear weapons. This implied prospects of stepped-up nuclear armament in the nineties. Scheer said, adding that even though the number of U.S. nuclear warheads would be reduced from 4,318 in 1988 to 3,274 by 1992—by which time the treaty on the elimination of intermediate-range missiles must have been implemented—there would be qualitatively and quantitatively new weapons by then.

Scheer lists the following: First, the modernization of nuclear artillery. The nuclear grenades of NATO's 20.3 cm shells have been modernized, and modernization of those of the 17.5 cm shells will begin in 1990. Second, the modernization of fighter aircraft able to carry nuclear weapons. The Americans are building 392 of the nuclear-capable F-15E aircraft. Third, the United States is developing an air-to-surface nuclear missile. A motion has been submitted for the appropriation of \$58 million in 1990, and \$114 million in 1991 to develop this missile. Because the warheads of the dismantled Pershing-II missiles and the cruise missiles can be used for this missile, Scheer talked about "circumventing" the treaty on the elimination of intermediate-range missiles. Fourth, the development of a sea-based missile. A decision in this respect will be made by the end of 1990, according to Scheer. Fifth, the redeployment from the United States to Britain of 60 U.S. F-111 aircraft equipped with standoff nuclear weapons. Sixth, the modernization of the British nuclear forces. The number of their strategic warheads will be increased from 128 at present to at least 458, as a result of introduction of the "Trident" missiles. Seventh, the modernization program of the French nuclear forces will lead to an increase in the number of their strategic warheads from 274 at present to 576. Scheer said that by the redeployment of the U.S. F-111 to Britain, and by the national British and French modernization programs alone, the number of nuclear warheads would increase by 1,000—about twice as many as have been eliminated by the double zero solution.